

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.
F. & H. H. H. Correspondent.Telephone Call.
Business Office—228 Editorial Rooms—242TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY BY MAIL.

One year, without Sunday	\$12.00
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

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cent paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign

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this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PAULS—American Exchange in Paris, 26 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 274 Lancaster

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Do not mutilate your ballot, nor mark it

with anything except the stamp.

TWO PICTURES.

One Drawn in the Interest of Mierle and

the Other in Behalf of Truth.

HUGELY OBTUSE. PLAIN FACTS.

Sentinel of Sunday. From Hannon's Affidavit.

Dr. Patterson, of the Eastern Insane Hospital, who

is an able and able at the top of his voice

gentleman, who listened to three times. "My

attentively to the pa-God, don't kill me!"

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work hand in hand, for only by public sentiment is the law upheld; and at no other place than the polls can this great arbiter—public opinion—enforce its decisions. The conviction of Jay Blount's murderers would not prevent lawlessness so long as the Democratic party is in power. Its teachings are not such as conduce good order. It has attempted to destroy the faith of the people in the judiciary, and by doing so has kept in line with its past record of lawlessness.

DEMOCRACY'S BLACK RECORD IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

If the latest atrocity at the Richmond Hospital for the Insane was the only outrage of that, or similar character, for which the Democracy of Indiana has to answer, there might be some reasonable ground for the plea of the Sentinel and the News for a suspension of judgment until after the election, but under the circumstances the outraged people of the State are not apt to delay forming and expressing their opinions of the system which makes such things possible, and under which they have been constantly practiced during the many years that the Democratic party has had control of the benevolent and penal institutions. It is a scandalous truth that there is hardly an institution of either character in Indiana in which outrages of one description or another have not occurred, to the disgrace of the State and to the everlasting discredit of the men in charge and the party responsible for them and their acts.

It has not been many years since the Democratic managers of one of the State's most sacred charges, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, were convicted, some of them, of the grossest outrages that ever blackened the history of this or any other Commonwealth. The result of the investigation into the charges against the malodorous Goar was the making of revelations that appalled even those who knew enough of the facts in advance of the inquiries to expect the worst. At the Central Hospital for the Insane the corruption of the notorious Harrison management was a stench in the nostrils of the people. Under their autocratic way of conducting the public institutions the outrages committed were of every character, financial and otherwise. John E. Sullivan, the pet of the local Democracy, was permitted to feed the State's unfortunate wards on his maggoty butter, and continued to do so until his thieving at the expense of the people of this county compelled him to flee to Canada to prevent his doing the State some real service at cracking stone. All the infamy of the Harrison management never became public, but enough was proven to establish its utter unworthiness. Dr. W. B. Fletcher, who had been a Democratic State Senator, was forced out of his position as superintendent for exposing some of these practices and refusing to become a party to them. The State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has had its scandals, hardly less nasty and revolting, and none the less true than those of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. At Jeffersonville "Jack" Howard, the able Democrat who had charge of the State Prison South, not only robbed the State, but was expert and proficient enough to rob the very thieves who had been sent there to be punished for their crimes. It is not yet thirty days since Superintendent Jacobs, a Democrat, resigned because he would not make of himself a party to a plan to still further and more shamelessly partisanize the Institution for the Blind. There is not a State institution of any character that is not to-day a harbor of refuge for Democratic ward-workers and heelers; where men are appointed, not for their fitness for position, but by reason of supposed political influence. This is a fact too openly notorious to admit of any contradiction. It has been so for years, and will continue so long as the Democratic party is continued in power. The murder of poor Blount, the hopelessly insane man, who, in addition to his mental infirmities, was a physical wreck, and who was pounded to death by a brutal attendant, is but the culminating circumstance of a story of outrage and diabolism that has, for years, been the history of the Democratic management of the State's institutions. The people have been asked to "suspend judgment" in matters very like this, times without number, but the judgment, as finally returned, has always been the same—Murdered or robbed under the supervision and by the tender auspices of the Indiana Democracy! "Drag a corpse from its grave!" Who, indeed, is responsible for the fact that the corpse was there? Who but the inefficient and murderous ruffian who received his appointment under a management that was created and will be perpetuated, if the people permit it, by the Democratic party? The time for suspending judgment has passed. It has been too long suspended already, but the time for forming judgment, hanging murderers and kicking out of doors the party under which these outrages have been continually and shamelessly perpetrated is upon the good people of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC JOBBERY.

An interesting illustration of the political methods that prevail in the management of the State institutions is found in the fact that Mr. Pierre Gray, son of his father, draws \$25 a month from two of them as attorney. Twenty-five dollars from the Richmond hospital and the same sum from the Evansville hospital makes \$50 a month which Mr. Gray gets for doing little or nothing. These boards have no use for a salaried attorney and no right to employ one. Whatever legal advice or counsel they need they could get from the Attorney-general. It addition to his \$50 a month Mr. Gray spends considerable time at these institutions, where he and other personal and political friends of the managers are fed on the best the market affords. The manner of Gray's employment is as plain as the sun at noon-day. The trustees of the hospitals, who are political workers, owe their appointments to Governor Gray, and in return they agreed

to employ his son at a monthly salary. There is no law authorizing such employment and no appropriation made for it. Every dollar thus unnecessarily, if not illegally, paid to Pierre Gray is borrowed money, on which the State is paying interest, and it goes to help swell the Democratic debt of \$8,500,000.

This act of political favoritism and jobbery recalls the fact that two years ago, when the Central Hospital, in this city, was being investigated by a committee of the Legislature, the trustees employed a Democratic attorney of this city to defend them. He did so, and for his services in that behalf was paid \$200 out of the hospital's funds. In other words, this lawyer, employed by the trustees to resist an investigation ordered by the representatives of the people, was paid out of the public funds, and the people's money being used to resist the people's will. Perhaps Mr. Pierre Gray will earn the salary he has been drawing by helping to screen the murderers of lawyer Blount.

WAS THE MURDER CONCEALED?

The law providing for the organization and administration of the new hospitals for the insane says the board of trustees shall require the superintendent to keep a hospital register showing, among other things,—

The physical state [of each patient] on admission, mental state when determined, date and condition when discharged, date and immediate cause of death, and the diagnosis of each patient admitted; also, a case-book, recording a history of each patient while in hospital, setting forth the conditions, the treatment and result, especially noting accidents and restraints of every kind. The board shall inspect the aforesaid books at each regular session.

This provision is imperative in requiring the superintendent to keep a case record of each patient in the hospital, "especially noting accidents," and in requiring the board of trustees to inspect this record at each regular session.

It was on the night of Friday, Sept. 26, that T. Jay Blount was choked till he fell on the floor, and was then kicked till five ribs were broken and his side terribly bruised. On Saturday his father and wife were sent for, and the superintendent wrote a note directing a mat to be put in front of Blount's door and a white spread on his bed, because, he added, "I think his father and wife will be here soon; they have telegraphed for them." The father and wife arrived at the hospital the same day. On Sunday morning Assistant Superintendent Patterson examined Mr. Blount and bandaged his body. He undoubtedly discovered then that the man's ribs had been broken, and made some kind of a report of the fact to the Superintendent. The next day, Monday, Sept. 29, Mr. Blount died. The hospital record and case book ought to show his rapid decline, the fact of the broken ribs, and the immediate cause of his death. If they do not, the superintendent and assistant superintendent are responsible for the omission.

Observe that the law says the hospital records shall "especially note accidents," and that the board of trustees shall inspect the record at each regular session. Unless the record was purposely falsified it must contain some statement in regard to Mr. Blount's death that should have attracted the attention of the board. The law says the regular meeting of the board shall be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in each month. The first Monday in October was the 6th, and the second Tuesday thereafter was the 14th. The board met on that day. Did they or did they not inspect the record as required by law? If they did not, they failed to perform their duty. If they did, they must have learned that there was a mystery connected with Mr. Blount's death, unless the record was purposely falsified to cover up the mystery. Meanwhile attendant Wood and assistant superintendent Patterson had both left the institution, making a chain of suspicious circumstances which ought to have started a searching investigation as to the circumstances of Blount's death. But nothing was done and not a word said to indicate that anything unusual had happened. Was the board a party to the concealment of this crime as well as the superintendent? Were they afraid to do their duty lest it might "hurt the party"? Were they willing to let the secret of Mr. Blount's death remain buried with his body, which they thought was safely under ground? It looks that way.

DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCE AND RASCALITY.

Every honest, fair-minded man, whatever his politics, must find it difficult to escape the conviction that the Democratic party is unfit to have control of public affairs. It is not necessary to go back to the iniquitous proceedings of that party's leaders that led to the civil war to reach this conclusion. It is not necessary to review the general history of the party since the war, its systematic opposition to congressional measures intended for national benefit, its continued ignoring of constitutional rights of millions of citizens. It is not needful to go far in search of specific cases of dishonesty and lawlessness to remember that at least seven Democratic Treasurers of many Southern States have been defaulters within five or six years, and that murder and intimidation are favorite political methods in the same States. It is only necessary to consider the scandals that variegated the history of the Indiana Democracy to prove its untrustworthiness. There are doubtless honest, well-meaning incorruptible men in the Democratic party in Indiana, but, with rare exceptions, it has been their unfortunate fate to be kept in the background. They have, at least, never been able to exercise an influence that has prevented corrupt practices of every sort. They could not prevent, or did not interfere with, the constant attempts of their brethren to loot the State Treasury, nor with the saddling of a heavy debt upon the people. If they had any influence it did not prevent the Southern prison steal, nor the thieving practices of the gang headed by Trustee Harrison. They could not hinder the passage of a hundred and one measures purely partisan in character, like the infamous gerrymander, and intended, as was that, for the injury of half the citizens of the

State. Their voices were not heard in rebuke of the lawless bullies who usurped control of a Legislature and by fraud and intimidation "elected" a United States Senator. The sense of decency of the "better element" was not strong enough to check the perpetration of tally-sheet frauds by party leaders or to put officials in Marion county's lucrative offices who could be trusted not to run away with public funds. It is but a faint and feeble chirp of indignation from the decent element of the party over the outrage in the Richmond Insane Hospital that is permitted to be heard. The bosses and the organs will not allow the natural outburst of horror concerning this affair, because they are interested in perpetuating a system under which such abuses are likely to be committed at any time. It is a fact which cannot be denied that there is no room for decency in the Democratic party in Indiana. Its history is black from the beginning; rascals are continually at its front and dictate its policy; fraud and corruption are its watchwords. The only hope for the State is to throw off the Democratic yoke entirely and give intelligence and honesty a chance to rule.

CONSPIRACY TO ROB THE PEOPLE.

The report comes from several sources, incredible as it may seem, that the Democratic congressional committee has sent out an appeal to local Democratic committees all over the country urging them to induce Democratic merchants in their localities to mark up prices. The purpose is to mark up prices during the next few days, not because there has been any change in the condition of the market, but simply to help the chances of the Democratic bosses. Not only are Democratic dealers asked to do this, but Republicans are to be asked to join in the conspiracy where it can be safely done, under plausible appeals to their self-interest. The purpose is self-evident—to arouse hostility to the Republican tariff law. It is not expected that the advance will last longer than election day. The purpose accomplished, prices will drop to their normal level. This is an attempt of the Democratic plotters to unsettle general business and inflict injury on millions of people—a conspiracy to induce the retail trade of the country to extort from its customers, for a week or ten days, a large profit upon a false pretext. In fact, and in plain words, it is a conspiracy to induce the retail trade in the smaller cities and the villages to rob their patrons of hundreds of thousands of dollars—and for what? To help the Democratic party to obtain a victory under false pretenses. Loudly proclaiming their devotion to the people and protesting against the protective tariff as a burden upon the masses, they enter into a conspiracy to dupe the people and plunder them for ten days. The Democratic party has been guilty of many serious offenses, but this latest conspiracy, which is attributed to the Democratic congressional committee, is the most heartless and desperate of the outrages of the Democratic managers.

AN ORGANIZED TREASURY RAID.

The people of Indiana are now beginning to get an inkling of the purpose of the Democratic Legislature when it deprived the Republican executive of the power to appoint hospital trustees and like officials, and greedily, and in defiance of usage in every State in the Union, assumed that power. They see enough to convince them that the seizing of this power from the executive was for the purpose of insuring places to Democrats—small and inefficient Democrats who are now controlling the insane hospitals—men to whom those who know them best would not intrust any affair requiring ripe judgment or executive capacity. The same Legislature could have passed a law creating a board for the management of these institutions, to be appointed by the Governor from both parties and composed of men of high character and successful business experience, who would be pleased to show their regard for the State by serving without pay. But this would not do. The famishing and greedy henchmen, without the means of earning their bread or eager to grasp a few dollars from the people's treasury against a rainy day, could not be taken care of under such a provision. But if the midday sun of full publicity could be let in upon the whole transactions in these institutions, the people would be astounded by the revelations. They would see not only a few trustees drawing small salaries for duties for which they are unfit, but their eyes would be astonished by a long list of Democrats, or Democratic favorites, quite an army—who crowd the hospital service with incompetency—hangers-on, like Mr. Pierre Gray, each with his straw, like boys about an autumn cider-barrel, inserted into the State treasury, and absorbing the taxes which come from farms and homes. Fitness? Qualification? Those words are never heard, for the reason that the gerrymander Legislature, which the adroit Isaac P. Gray committed to this and other schemes, was, so far as the majority is concerned, a body of incompetents. Not a member of these boards but knows his unfitness. Could it be expected that men whose unfitness could not be debated would set up standards for those they employed which would have banished their aspirations? That such inefficient should select such a superintendent at Richmond as the present incumbent appears to be is but a natural result. To have done better, to have secured a physician of professional standing, experience and capacity, fitting one of the most exacting positions in the State, would have been in the nature of a miracle. Were the facts known would it not appear that the superintendent was selected because he is the relative or friend of some prominent Democrat who has a "pull" on the trustees or those who made the trustees, and whose jumping-jacks they are? Is there not good ground to suspect, when such an unknown and apparently weak man appears in such a place, with a salary apparently far above the grade of service he is capable of performing, that there has been a deal which inures to somebody's interest? Is

it cause for surprise that roughs and incompetents crowd the pay-rolls of the hospitals, or that the lists of beneficiaries are twice as long as would be necessary if the attendants were selected for their efficiency or disposition to be useful? Planned in defiance of business principles and the public welfare, the people's money is wasted in extravagant furnishings for officers; in salaries, in some instances for which no real service is rendered, and in pickings of every sort which small greed and impunctiousness can suggest. Under such conditions the inefficiency and barbarity which the Richmond tragedy reveals is not cause for surprise. The time has not come when wheat is harvested from a seeding of thorns.

Do the people of Indiana desire to have this thing go on? If they do they can let another Democratic Legislature be elected. Such a result will be regarded as an endorsement by this tax-eating and incompetent regime. If the people who have a feeling of humanity, and tax-payers who are alarmed at the rapid increase of the State debt, desire to have this system of local trustee management exposed and destroyed they can accomplish all by electing a Republican or anti-Democratic Legislature. There is no other remedy.

BYNUM'S FALSE PROFESSIONS.

The Secretary of the Indiana Millers' Association wrote Mr. Bynum, Sept. 13, asking him to support the Senate reciprocity amendment to the McKinley bill, and received the following reply:

I would have gladly given my support to this amendment had I been given an opportunity, but under the special rule adopted by the House, all who favored the adoption of the same were deprived of the opportunity. It might be well for the people to consider what manner of legislation is carried on, under a system of rules which deprive a Representative of the right to vote for a proposition in the interests of his constituents.

At the time the McKinley bill was under consideration in committee of the whole it would have been in order for Mr. Bynum to have presented, during the early days of consideration, a reciprocity proposition, and a vote could have been taken on it; but, instead, he and his associates presented a lot of trivial amendments and wasted all the time in unnecessary chatter. But the Senate scheme of reciprocity was not considered until the measure reached the Senate, or even much talked of. There it was perfected by Republicans, advocated by Republicans and adopted by the votes of Republicans, and was opposed by all the Democrats. When it reached the House again it was a part of the Senate bill, and to save time and to get the measure before the conference committee, all the Senate amendments were disagreed to. But Mr. Bynum was not in Washington at that time. When the conference bill came before the House, the reciprocity clause was a part of it, and by a strict party vote the whole bill was passed. The Senate amendment, it is emphasized, was never before the House as a separate proposition, and consequently there was no special rule which kept Bynum from voting on it. So far as his attack upon the rules is concerned, it is absurd. There has never been a code of rules which permits a member to offer amendments at any stage of a bill's consideration. After a bill like the tariff bill has been considered in committee of the whole, it is reported to the House, and if the previous question is ordered, no fresh amendments can be entertained. This is an established principle of parliamentary law. Therefore, it is not true that Mr. Bynum was prevented from voting for the reciprocity proposition by the peculiar rules of this House. There is no evidence that Mr. Bynum ever favored such a measure or desired to vote for it. If he had had the opportunity, he would have voted against it, as did all, or nearly all Democratic Senators. Therefore, every statement in his letter conveys a false impression.

There was a notable occasion when the Indiana members of Congress had an opportunity to vote for a just measure, and, at the same time, confer a great benefit on the State. This was on the proposition to refund the direct tax of 1861. The measure has been before the country at intervals for several years, and is well understood. It proposed to refund to the States the amounts paid by them, respectively, to the general government under the direct tax of 1861. Indiana's share would have been \$769,144. The question came up in the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was thoroughly discussed. The bill passed the House by a vote of 178 yeas to 96 nays. Among the latter were Messrs. Bynum and Shively. They voted with the Southern Democrats against the measure. Although the State debt was not so large in 1868 as it is now, the State was in need of money, and the sum of \$769,144 would have been gratefully received. Besides, the measure was just and equitable. But Messrs. Bynum and Shively stood shoulder to shoulder with the confederate brigadiers and voted against the interests of their State. Mills, of Texas, voted the same way, and Mr. Bynum once said in a public speech that he was so used to following Mr. Mills that he did it from force of habit. Mr. Bynum has some very bad political habits.

If the force bill becomes a law the South is not the only place in which it will be used to prevent Democratic votes from being cast and counted. This great Democratic city will be made to feel the weight of federal authority, need with the cool and reckless audacity which Tom Reed has breathed into his party.—New York Sun.

Nor will they stop at New York city. Every Democratic city in the country, Boston included, will be defrauded of its electoral rights under the same iniquitous bill. Remember this when you cast your vote next week.—Boston Globe (Dem.).

Everybody knows how bribery, fraud and political corruption flourish in the slums of a great city, and, by the same token, everybody knows why New York, Boston, Chicago and most of the great cities of the North usually go Democratic. If the federal election bill attains its purpose by preventing all crimes of the ballot, we must agree with these two great Democratic authorities that it will probably rob their party of its fortresses in the slums.

The Evening News wabbles painfully in its logic when it admits that the system upon which the benevolent institu-

tions of the State are operated is wrong in principle, but deprecates any agitation of the matter until after election. It knows perfectly well that no change will be made in that system except through the Republican party, which is pledged to a reform, and that agitation after election, unless that party is successful, will be breath-wasted. The trouble with the News is that this is its off year in politics, and that it would rather have the murderous system perpetuated than have the Republicans successful. Before the next election it will execute its biennial flop, to the entertainment of the populace and to the manifest advantage of the party abandoned.

The Boston Herald says of the charge of its Republican friends that the Independent press is Democratic, that "their attitude amounts to saying that no newspaper can favor the Democratic party without first being under the bondage of partisanship." The Herald is mistaken. Their attitude amounts to saying that papers Republican in sympathy are not afraid or ashamed to avow their principles or preference, but Democratic papers are often ashamed of their party, and hope by donning the independent mask to escape recognition as part of the machine. In short, Republicans have the courage of their convictions and Democratic "independents" have not.

The homicide at the Richmond Insane Hospital will not get fair treatment from the newspapers before the election. The debating desire to make a vote for "party" does not hesitate to use a corpse for its purpose as "a good enough Morgan," until after election.—Evening News.

So! And how about the debating desire to make a vote by misrepresenting the effect of the McKinley law—a desire that seems to have entire control of the News. Suppose it takes a little of its own medicine and stops misrepresentation until, "with the heat and bitterness of a political campaign passed, the people can consider coolly how well or ill the law has done its work." It is a poor rule that will not work two ways.

BELIEVING that now is the time to push things, the Republican State central committee have made arrangements for 180 meetings throughout the State, every day between now and election day. In addition to these stated meetings, there will be a large number of informal ones, so that almost every township in the State will receive a final shaking up before the polls open. These closing meetings constitute the round-up and home-stretch of the campaign. The arrangement shows excellent judgment and management on the part of the committee.

The aggregate vote for Secretary of State in Indiana in November, 1888, was 535,816. The State debt is \$8,540,615.12. This is at the rate of about \$16 to each voter. If the Democratic policy is continued ten years more, and the debt continues at the accelerating rate of the past five years, the debt per voter will be more than double that amount before the year 1900 rolls round. Democratic imbecility should go.

The Greensboro North State, a Tillman organ, announces with indignation and astonishment that the straight-out Democrats of South Carolina have applied to the federal courts for the appointment of federal election supervisors in that State, on the ground that such a course is necessary to secure a fair congressional election. This is an interesting piece of news.

As to the tragedy at Richmond, it would be just as liable to occur under Republican or mixed party management as under Democratic management.—Sentinel.

Nothing of the kind ever did occur under Republican management; but if the foregoing statement is true it only goes to prove that partisan management is inherently vicious. Let us have a system under which such horrors will not occur.

The fastidious soul of the Evening News is shocked because the corpse of the murdered Blount is used to make votes. Nevertheless the News keeps right on with its nursing of the free-trade corpse. Its sensibilities are tender on one side only.

"LET justice be done" is the caption of an editorial in the Sentinel concerning the Richmond insane asylum murder. There is only one way by which justice can be done. Let the people rise in their might next Tuesday and sweep from power a party that outrages the wards of the State by feeding them maggoty butter and killing them if they talk too much.

It is estimated that when it comes to the consumer the cost of sugar will be more than \$100,000,000 less a year after the new sugar schedules have gone into operation. But the anglo-manic editor who writes free-trade editorials after the models furnished by the Cobden Club to the alleged independent paper will never hear of it.

FREE-TRADE papers are having a hard time to make their editorial assaults on the McKinley bill jibe with the advertisements. While they are telling on one page how prices are rising, advertisers, on another, are offering reduced rates, and somehow the advertisers seem to have the most influence with the public.

SECRETARY BLAINE said in his speech at South Bend, yesterday: "Indiana has given strength to this country in its President, and she should not go back in a single degree on the President who sits in the presidential chair." That was a pretty compliment to both the chief executive and the citizens of his State.

REVELATION after revelation trickles out of the reservoir of dark and hidden things created by the State hospital boards, the latest being the fact that young Mr. Gray, whose father thinks he is a candidate for Vice-president, gets \$50 a month from the hospital funds as legal adviser to the trustees!

The retailer who tells a customer that he has been compelled to advance the price of any article of large domestic production because of the new tariff law, is not an honest dealer, but a small